

Hospital Building 2, Henryton Sanatorium  
CARR-1618  
Carroll County  
Marriottsville vicinity  
1923  
Public

Hospital Building 2, a Tee-shaped hospital building completed in 1923 as the first structure at the Henryton Sanatorium (CARR-1616), stands immediately to the east of the Henryton Sanatorium's Administration Building (CARR-1617). Building 2 consists of a stuccoed concrete structure three-stories high with a shallowly sloped gable roof. The building displays a tripartite configuration along its northern elevation. A symmetrical, nine-bay wide structure with an entrance door centrally placed on its first story occupies the center of the configuration. Five-bay wide by three-bay deep wings of the same height complete the hospital's symmetrical northern composition. A nine-bay deep by three-bay wide southern wing comprises the vertical base of the Tee-plan. The hospital once featured open-porches on each of its wings, a defining feature of sanatorium hospital designs. Although enclosed in the 1960s, the location of the former porches are still easily discernable.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium opened Hospital Building 2 in 1923 as the Henryton Sanatorium (CARR-1616), the state's first public tuberculosis facility for African-Americans. Construction of Hospital Building 2 followed popular sanatoria design concepts for large treatment centers. Open air porches typically projecting from the building and large open wards comprised tuberculosis hospital's most defining feature. The original plan of Hospital Building 2 featured both large, projecting open-air porches and open ward floor plans. Significant as the first public tuberculosis hospital established in Maryland for the care of the state's African-American residents, Hospital Building 2 comprises at a contributing element to the proposed Henryton Sanatorium Historic District (CARR-1616). The Hospital is also individually significant for its association with tuberculosis healthcare in Maryland between 1923 and 1962, and for its incorporation of the specialized architectural traits of sanatoria hospital buildings.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1618

### 1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Hospital Building 2 – Henryton Sanatorium Historic District

other

### 2. Location

street and number south side of Henryton Road, west of Marriottsville Road not for publication

city, town Marriottsville X vicinity

county Carroll

### 3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street and number 201 West Preston Street telephone (410) 767-6816

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21201

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 79 Parcel 150

city, town Ellicott City liber 116 folio 127

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

## 7. Description

Inventory No. CARR-1618

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Hospital Building 2, a Tee-shaped building completed in 1923 as the first structure at the Henryton Sanatorium (CARR-1616), stands immediately to the east of the Henryton Sanatorium's Administration Building (CARR-1617). A one-story, slate-covered gable roofed hyphen connects Building 2's western gable end with the east elevation of the Administration Building. A macadam drive leads eastward from the macadam parking lot north of the Administration Building, and curves around the Hospital's eastern end before splitting southward and westward to other portions of the former sanatorium complex. Portions of the building's first story along its northern elevation are partially obscured by the site's sloping grade.

Building 2 consists of a stuccoed concrete structure three-stories high with a shallowly sloped gable roof. The building displays a tripartite configuration along its northern elevation. A symmetrical, nine-bay wide structure with an entrance door centrally placed on its first story occupies the center of the configuration. A small one-story, shed-roofed vestibule with paired metal slab doors set above a concrete stoop and pipe handrails composes the entrance. Large horizontal, four-light metal awning units occupy most windows in the central structure. Most first story windows have been boarded shut throughout the building.

Five-bay wide by three-bay deep wings of the same height complete the hospital's symmetrical composition. Engaged columns enframe the second and third story bays of the two wings. These bays, now each filled with paired, four horizontal-light metal awning windows, formerly featured open-air porches and freestanding columns but were enclosed in the early 1960s during the institution's remodeling into a developmental disabilities facility. A metal fire escape with a corrugated metal roof provides a safe means of egress on the west's wing's western elevation. The eastern wing's east elevation features a three-story, one-bay by one-bay fire stair tower rising along its middle bay. Although an addition to the original hospital's massing, the stair tower incorporates the hospital's stuccoed finish and boxy appearance. A four-panel wood door penetrates the stair hall's north elevation and empties onto a concrete stoop and with a pipe handrailing. The southern elevation of the eastern wing mirrors the northern elevation's enclosed porch configuration. A concrete pad at the foundation and scars along the wall and eave of the central structure's southern elevation indicates the placement of an former chimney pile.

A three-bay wide by one-bay deep, three story hyphen links the nine-bay long wide southern wing of the Tee-shaped hospital with the central structure of the northern tripartite composition. A portion of the hyphen's eastern elevation is obscured by a four-story, brick and stucco elevator tower. The elevator tower possesses nine- and six-light industrial sash with pivoting lights. The hyphen and southern wing primarily contain paired three-light metal casement windows. A small concrete loading dock and a small one-story shed with a corrugated metal shed roof about a slender chimney pile rising between the fourth and fifth bays north of the southern elevation. The wing's southern gable end, formerly composed of open porches with free-standing columns on its second and third story, features the same engaged columns and paired four-light horizontal awning units now installed in the northern elevation's former porches. A fire stair tower similar to the east wing's east elevation stair tower has been appended to the western half of the south wing's southern elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed stone addition has also been added onto the east side of the southern wing's southern elevation. The addition contains a four-panel wooden door and two window openings covered with plywood boards. The southern wing's western elevation mirrors the eastern elevation's composition.

While the southern elevation of the western wing's upper stories display the enclosed porches characteristic of most of the building's other elevations, a one-story, stuccoed-brick addition with an asphalt-shingled metal shed roof obscures the full length of the west wing's original first story configuration. The addition features parapetted walls on its eastern and western ends, and three boarded window openings with brick sills and a large metal slab door on its southern elevation. One-story additions also connect the west wing with the central portion of Building 2 and the Administration Building's (CARR-1617) southern hyphen. Two boarded windows penetrate the western addition's southern elevation while the eastern, shed-roofed addition possesses three boarded window openings and a boarded doorway.

Modifications to the hospital's original floor plan are clearly discernable in the current fabric. The original interior space consisted of open dormitory areas with attached porches on the upper stories of the east, west, and south wings. The east and west wings have been subdivided into multiple-bed wards with a central hallway that incorporate the former porches. Gypsum wallboard set atop concrete block knee walls comprises the wards' walling. Linoleum tile covers the floor. The building's concrete post and beam

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Hospital Building 2 - Henryton Sanatorium Historic District  
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construction is exposed on the Hospital's interior. The southern wing possesses a central hallway with single and double bedrooms on either side. Transoms still crown most of the wing's bedroom doorways. The enclosed porch at the south end of the south wing now forms a day room. The central structure contains a central stair hallway and offices, staff bathroom facilities, and storage rooms. The stair hall features metal handrails and newels enclosed by metal plates on the upper stories and wainscoting on the lower story.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. CARR-1618

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health/medicine
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
		<input type="checkbox"/> law
		<input type="checkbox"/> literature
		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history
		<input type="checkbox"/> military
		<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
		<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
		<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion
		<input type="checkbox"/> science
		<input type="checkbox"/> social history
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

<b>Specific dates</b>	1923-1962	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Sill, Buckler & Fenhagen
<b>Construction dates</b>	1923		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☒ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Significant as the first public tuberculosis hospital established in Maryland for the care of the state's African-American residents, Hospital Building 2 comprises a contributing element to the proposed Henryton Sanatorium Historic District (CARR-1616). The Hospital is also significant under the theme health and medicine as an individual resource for its association with tuberculosis healthcare in Maryland between 1923 and 1962, and under the theme of architecture for its incorporation of the specialized architectural traits of sanatoria hospital buildings.

Although the Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium opened its first facility in 1908, that institution only provided treatment for the state's white residents. After lobbying the legislature for a number of years for funds to build a facility for African-American residents, the Board finally received state authorization and funding in 1918. In 1923, the Board opened Hospital Building 2 as the Henryton Sanatorium (CARR-1616), the state's first state-operated public tuberculosis facility for blacks. Originally designed by the architectural firm of Buckler & Fenhagen to house 120 patients, concern that tuberculosis patients would not seek admittance to the facility in large numbers caused the Board to plan to use part of the Hospital for medical staff and other personnel offices and residential quarters (Board 1923:8-9). Within three years, a steadily rising demand for patient beds resulted in the opening of the Nurses' and Staff Quarters (Building 3; CARR-1620) and the increase of the Hospital Building 2's capacity to 106 patients (Board 1926). Construction of the Administration Building (Building 1; CARR-1617) in 1928 opened a further 20 beds in the Hospital for tuberculosis patients (Board 1928:10).

The Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium's annual reports provide some information detailing changes made to Hospital Building 2 after its original construction. Noting that the present wooden sash windows installed in the Hospital's northern and western elevations could not withstand the site's occasional strong winds, the Board requested funding for the installation of steel sash in 1928. The Board also recommended that plaster be applied on the building's interior walls and that "Duraflex" tiles be installed atop the building's concrete floors (Board 1928:11, 102-103). Two years later, after the wooden window frames of the south wing's west elevation had been replaced with steel windows set into concrete, the Board reported that there had been no further instances of windows blowing out (Board 1930:98).

A 1953 insurance survey of the Henryton Sanatorium also describes the building's construction and room usage. Noting that the North-Eastern Construction Company built the original facility, the insurance survey reported that small, one-story brick and stone additions had been appended to the structure during the intervening years. Corridors featured glazed tile walls; ceilings were unfinished throughout the hospital. All floors contained hospital wards; a post office, laundry and linen room, storage rooms, and offices also occupied the basement level. The small additions to the hospital contained a morgue and a paint storage room. A picture of the Hospital's northern elevations shows the open porches with pipe hand railings extending between the columns on the eastern and western wings. A framework, probably of wood, divides each porch bay into three vertical rows of five rectangles probably filled with screening. The northern elevation of the Hospital's central portion features multiple light casement windows (Riggs-Warfield-Roloson 1953-1959).

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Construction of Hospital Building 2 followed popular sanatoria design concepts for large treatment centers. Open-air porches comprised tuberculosis hospital's most defining feature. Placed between adjoining bedrooms or wards, the porches typically projected from the building and accommodated beds for patient's sleeping during warmer months. Floor plans for hospitals could feature large open wards, or single and double bedrooms, or combinations of both (Carrington 1911:91-92). The original plan of Hospital Building 2 featured both large, projecting open-air porches and open ward floor plans as seen on the original 1921 architectural drawing of the first floor of Hospital 2 executed by the architectural firm of Sill, Buckler & Fenhagen (DHMH HTH-112). A 1949 floor plan drafted by the Maryland Department of Public Improvements as part of a space utilization study depicts 20 bed wards in both the east and west wings of the hospital. Thirteen single bed rooms flank the southern wing's central corridor while a six-bed "dormitory" occupies the southern wing's south porch. The 1949 plan also notes that the western elevation of the southern wing features steel casement windows but nearly all other windows contain wooden casement units (DHMH HTH-4). During the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's operation of the Sanatorium as a developmental disabilities facility after 1962, the open wards and porches of the east and west wings were combined and then each wing subdivided into four six-bed dormitories and a large day room, as depicted on a 1963 drawing of first floor renovations (DHMH HTH-126).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CARR-1618

Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

1923 *Fifteenth and Sixteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

1926 *Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

1928 *Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 46

Acreage of historical setting 105

Quadrangle name Sykesville, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Hospital Building 2 (CARR-1618) is located within the proposed boundaries of the Henryton Sanatorium Historic District (CARR-1616). The proposed boundaries for the district include all of the historic Sanatorium parcel west of Henryton Road and north of the former B&O Railroad tracks. These boundaries encompass most of the Sanatorium's historic setting and landscape features, as well as all surviving resources related to the property's use as a tuberculosis facility.

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Stuart Paul Dixon/Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	The Louis Berger Group, Inc.	date	August 2000
street & number	1819 H Street NW, Suite 900	telephone	(202) 331-7775
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

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Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

1930 *Twenty-second and Twenty-third Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

Carrington, Thomas Spees

1911 *Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium Construction.* The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York, NY.

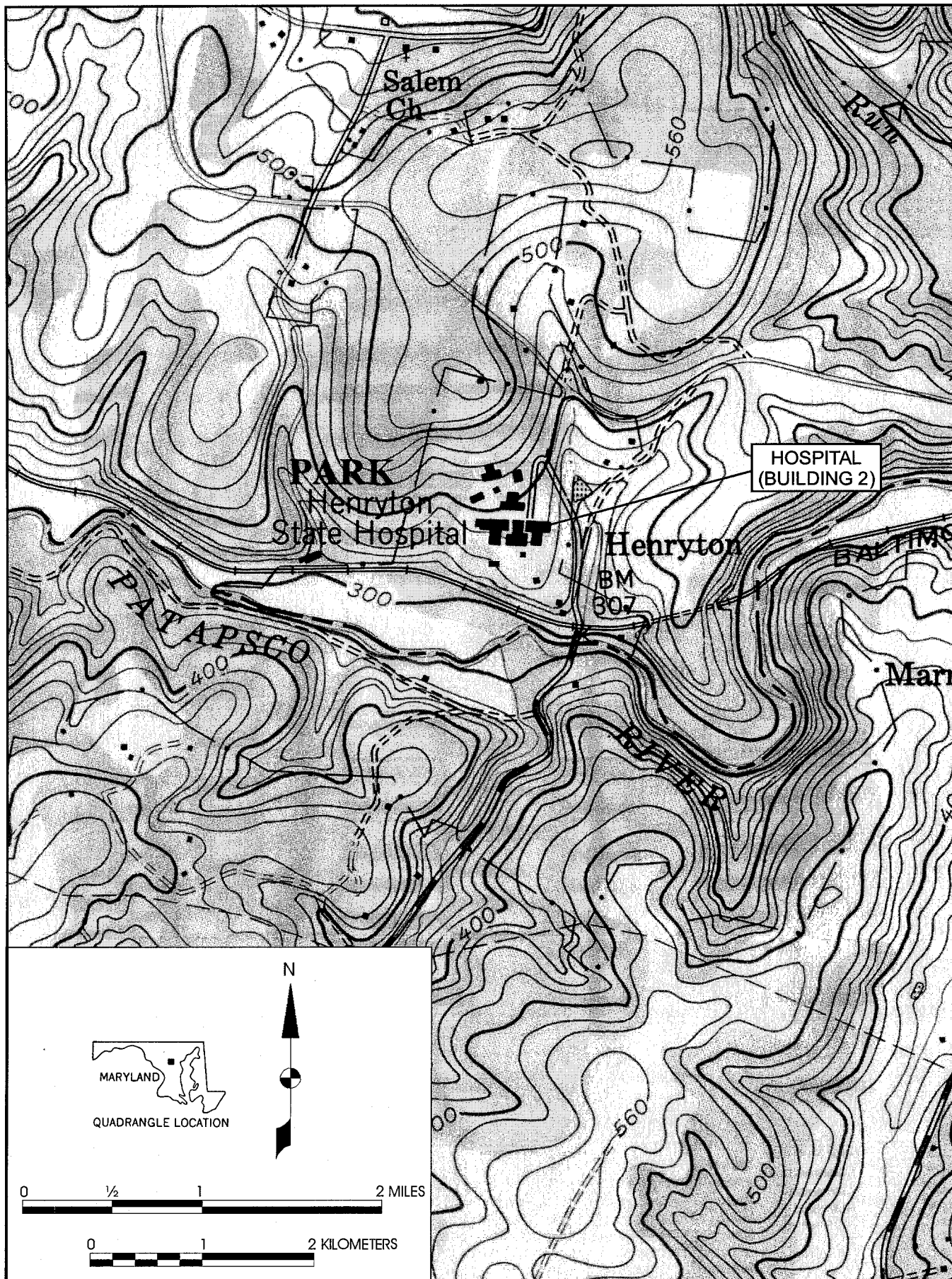
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)

various Henryton Center architectural drawings (HTH-...). On file at the Maryland Department of Public Works, Baltimore, MD.

Riggs-Warfield-Roloson, Incorporated

1953-1959 "Maryland Tuberculosis Hospital (Colored Branch)". Insurance Survey on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.





Hospital (Building 2; CARR-1618)

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Sykesville, MD 1953  
(Photorevised 1979)



LARB-1618

Hospital, Building #2, Hentyon Sanatorium  
Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

Building #2 North elevation, Looking Southeast

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CARB-1618

Hospital, Building #2 - Henriksen Sanatorium

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon- The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

East wing South & East Elevations looking  
North west

2 of 7



CARR-1618

Hospital, Building #2 - Henriksen Sanatorium

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

South Wing West & South elevations

Looking Northeast

3 of 7





CARR-1618

Hospital, Building #2 - Henryton Sanatorium

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

West wing - South elevation looking Northwest

4 of 7



LARB-1618

Burton Hospital - Building #2 - Henriksen Sanatorium  
Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

West Wing a Interior a corridor looking East

5 of 7



CARR-1618

Hospital Building #2 - Henricton Sanatorium

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

South wing Corridor looking Southeast

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CARR-1618

Hospital Building #2 - Henryton Sanatorium

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MDSHPO

South wing interior of Single Room, looking  
East

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